

WASHINGTON LIGHTWEIGHT BOXERS READY FOR THE BELL

SULLIVAN AND LOWE POINTERS

To Weigh 133 at 6 P. M. and Fight Fifteen Rounds.

By THOMAS S. RICE.

These are busy days for Kid Sullivan and Tommy Lowe, the Washington lightweights—and their sparring partners—preparing for the big scrap of fifteen rounds in Baltimore tomorrow night before Al Herford's Eureka Athletic Club in Germania Maennerchor Hall.

They are to weigh 133 pounds at 6 p. m. tomorrow. This will give Sullivan no trouble, but Lowe must get off about four pounds. He only got the fight Friday afternoon, when Herford learned that Dave Desher, who was originally to meet Sullivan, had broken his arm on Wednesday, and while he had been doing light training, he was not at weight by any means. Within twenty minutes after agreeing to take the match Lowe was at work. His first stunt was a little boxing set to with Aleck Brown for three rounds. It was supposed to be a mere warming up, but as a matter of fact they were at it hammer and tongs.

Rivals Training Rivals.

Brown is preparing for his grudge match with Jim Janey, who rung in a bunz watch on Wednesday, and who had forced that unfortunate smoke to go four or five rounds of five or six minutes each, and then, when Aleck was nearly all in from exhaustion, Janey finished the job with a right swing on the jaw.

Janey is training Kid Sullivan and at the same time preparing for Brown. The fierce combat between the two dusky sparring partners will take place as the semi-windup to the Lowe-Sullivan fight and will be refereed by Pat O'Connor.

Good Weight for Both.

Sullivan weighed 133 pounds yesterday after working and could get down to 129 without trouble, but Lowe had such short notice there was little dispute about the weight, and the 128 at 6 p. m. will leave both strong and at their best. Sullivan was actively preparing for Desher when the Bostonian broke his arm, and intended to use the victory he anticipated over Dave as a means of getting a return match with Tommy Murphy, who knocked out Sullivan in Baltimore last spring on a very doubtful decision. Another crack at Murphy has been actively prevented that would fight into his career as an object in life, and as he thinks he can accomplish that just as well by putting away Lowe, Tommy will find himself against an opponent who means business from the first tap of the gong.

Sullivan saw Lowe fight Eddie Carter in Baltimore two weeks ago, and said yesterday Tommy would know nothing about it. On the other hand, Jerry McCarthy and the other Lowe men who were at the Lowe-Carter festivities declare Lowe was in worse form than that night than they ever saw him before, and are willing to bet good money that he will be much more dangerous when he goes against his old-time Washington rival.

How They Dope It Out.

When Sullivan stopped Lowe at their former meeting, which was November 13, 1906, Sullivan was at his very best, while Lowe was not as clever or as experienced as he has now become. Since then, Sullivan has met with reverses, and the Lowe camp claims he is neither as shifty nor possessed of as deadly a punch as he had two years ago. They figure Tommy will be able to jab the Kid's head off and prevent him from fighting into the body, which is Sullivan's best trick. Also, Lowe has a right cross that has caused some of the toughest boys around Philadelphia to cover and stall for time.

This seems like sound reasoning, but the Sullivan contingent declares its idol has not been shattered by his loss to McGarry, Unk Russell, and Tommy Murphy, but has as much cleverness and punch as he ever had and that if he gets in a few good wallops on Lowe he will have that young man's goat so badly that there will be sorrow around Four-and-a-half street for the next five years.

Unusually Anxious to Win.

One thing is certain, two Washington fighters were never more anxious to win than Sullivan and Lowe. They have been talking, betting stage money, putting up and pulling down forfeits and exchanging harsh comments about each other's style for the past year. Only recently they reached the point where they agreed to fight before Herford's club late in September, or early in October for a side bet of \$250. Sullivan had always stood ready to sign his forfeit of that amount to go as a side bet, but Lowe was not certain about some engagements made for him in Philadelphia and was holding off to await developments, when Desher met with his accident and the meeting of next Monday was precipitated.

Sentiment and expert opinion are both widely divided in Washington, and the fight is creating more talk than any other single sporting topic in the city, not even the great pitching of Walter Johnson. When Sullivan and Lowe had their first fight in Baltimore, between 60 and 700 people attended from the Capital, and it is thought that fully that many will go over this time.

THE LARGEST WHALES.

It is a singular circumstance that the two largest sperm whales ever reported or known to be captured, should have been taken within a few hours of each other. Capt. Gilbert Borden states that the first whale was taken after a hard race between boats from the Wave and the Pacific. The whale was seen to be a big one, and he came up near to the Wave's boats. The vessels were whaling off the River Platte, and the next morning another whale was raised, and the boats of both ships gave chase. This time fortune favored the boats from the Pacific, and Captain Baker, who was then master of the Pacific, secured the whale that was just about the same size as the whale captured by the Wave. —New Bedford Mercury.

THEY SETTLE LONG DISPUTE TOMORROW



KID SULLIVAN.

TOMMY LOWE.

They Fight Fifteen Rounds in Baltimore for the Lightweight Championship of the South.

Let Nature Direct You In the Matter of Diet, Says John L. Sullivan

Former Champion Pugilist Favors Eating Just What You "Want."

By JOHN L. SULLIVAN.

(An What to Eat, the National Food Magazine, Published at Chicago.)

There are lots of crazy ideas going the rounds about food and health. Why the confusion of cranky teachings and practices I can't tell unless it be from overstudying the subject or from the efforts of writers of women's page newspaper articles to see which can suggest something the most ridiculous, that they may have a good laugh over it at the public's expense at their little gatherings after office hours. Then too much study of the health subject is bad. The less we think about sickness and bodily ailments the less we are apt to be troubled with them. Lower animals never let such things bother their minds, and with them—especially the wild animals—further removed from man's knowledge of health conditions—good health is the rule and sickness the exception. The reverse is true of man, who from the earliest records has been studying about health, and bodily ailments, surgery, medicines, and the like, with the result that there is just as much sickness among men today as there ever was in the world before.

Nature, I think, is the best doctor in the world, and the best adviser of what we should and should not do to be healthy. The only trouble with this rule is that man, a child of nature, has strayed so far from the parental roof that often he is not amenable to nature's laws. He does not understand her language, and may have been disinherited by nature. However, by being very submissive to that which he can understand he may succeed in being taken back into the fold. All the lower animals well understand nature's commands and they obey them strictly.

Why Doctors Fail.

Doctors often are failures in treating people, simply because there are no two constitutions in the world alike. No science can possibly teach any physician what is best for all constitutions. Each human constitution is a science within itself, and for a doctor to understand all of them he would have to acquire as many sciences as there are people. But nature understands each separate person perfectly. In nature each human being has an individual doctor that will watch carefully over his health if he only will be guided by nature's dictations and not try to supersede the job himself. Man is placed on earth to perform certain important tasks and nature is going to keep him in good condition while he is performing them, unless he arrogates to himself the duty of performing his work and nature's, too. Learn to understand nature's commands, obey them, eat pure natural foods, and think as little about your health as possible and you are going to keep well.

In eating, drinking, sleeping, and the performance of all the duties of life nature's command is the best index of what is good for you. By the drowsiness you feel when it is your bed time, nature tells you when it is time to sleep; by the hunger you feel, nature tells you when it is time to eat; by your thirst, you will know when your system requires drink. Likewise, by the liking and dislike you have for certain foods, nature tells you what foods your system needs and what it does not need. Foods that some people enjoy and that agree with them would be repulsive to your appetite and would be harmful for you to eat. It is very bad to try to learn the truth from nature. Water with the chill removed so as to avoid the shock is the best for bathing, according to my belief. Very many people do not take the amount of exercise that nature demands, because their occupations prohibit them from so doing. Probably there is no man at work in an office but would rather be walking in the park, or on the streets, or in the woods than laboring at his desk. Thus nature is telling him which is better for his health. In such cases a small amount of artificial exercise should be taken to supply the natural requirements. The less exercise very take, the less you are capable of taking, and thus your constitution may become greatly weakened. However, overexercise for a person whose occupation does not require it may work harm to the system. After the body is matured I doubt that as much exercise is needed as before.

Danger of Chemicals.

What I have said regarding foods applies broadly to foods in general, as, for instance, what proportions of bread, meat, and vegetables we should eat. It does not apply, of course, to the different kinds of these foods that have been made harmful from the use of chemical preservatives. Even a wild animal could not detect certain poisonous drugs in its foods if they should be placed there by man, but no wild animal is going to eat any food containing poison placed there by nature. Thus the taste will not apply as an index in warning us against foods made harmful by chemical preservatives. Therefore the tenfold harm of them, and the tenfold greater need of their being prohibited by law. Many constitutions have been ruined by impure foods, and much of the ill health of the country can be attributed to the chemicals employed by unscrupulous manufacturers in preserving them. This is true of many foods of today, notwithstanding the enactment of the national food law, for that law is amenable only to those foods that are shipped out of the State in which they are manufactured and not to the foods sold in the State in which they are manufactured. The pollution of "State" foods can be avoided only by very efficient State laws, very strictly enforced, and very few States have both conditions combined. In most of them there are good food laws, but the State food officers, as I have observed them, are often little men, incompetent and of doubtful integrity. I would advise every family to never buy any foods from their State unless they are foods manufactured by manufacturers engaged in interstate traffic. It is the only general rule of absolute protection that I know of under existing conditions! Preservatives are absolutely unnecessary in prepared foods and are employed only to hide inferiority.

Contradicts Dr. Wiley.

I cannot agree with Dr. Wiley that it is better to swallow meat in chunks than to chew it fine, as we should chew vegetables. Nature tells us it is better to chew meat thoroughly, and for that purpose gives us teeth well adapted for the work. Eating meat without thorough mastication makes people fat. Maybe this fact accounts for Dr. Wiley's excessive aversion to meat. As to the time of eating and the time of sleeping, all that should be dictated by nature. Your druggist, occupation, or more than two meals a day, unless you are engaged in hard manual labor. As a general thing, people eat too much. They eat when they don't want it. I eat only two meals a day—one at 10 and the other at 2. I am always good to bed between 2 and 3 a. m.

Night the Time to Think.

Nothing is more erroneous than the popular saying about "early to bed and early to rise." That may be better for the laborer, but for the man who thinks night offers him the best time to think. Since the beginning of the world the thinkers have thought out the ideas at night and the toilers with the hand have put them into execution in the daytime, and so it will be in all the future. Night is the time for mental work, and the day is the time for manual work.

But, after all, the moral life of a man has more to do with his happiness and contentment than all the other causes combined. I believe that every person has to suffer for all the wrong he does, and is rewarded for all the right he does. The rule has never failed in so far as I am concerned, and I don't believe it offers an exception among men. Thus the moral life has much to do with our health, probably more than most people realize. And I believe if we would live of wholesomeness, eat wholesome foods, take wholesome exercise, and do as nature commands, there is no reason why any of us should not be in splendid condition, physically and mentally, at the age of 100 years. I believe I will reach the hundred mark, as I have not done any great wrongs, and I manage to keep my conscience in pretty good shape. But I might have lived much longer if I always had acted exactly as I should have done.

Why Nature Is Best Director of Life

Doctors are often failures because there are no two constitutions alike.

Nature is the best doctor, and the best adviser of what to eat. Night offers the best time to work to men who think.

Moral life of man has more to do with his happiness and contentment than all other things combined.

WIND LOWERS ANALOSTANS' SHOOT SCORES

Good Attendance in Spite of Open Reed Bird Season.

Despite the fact that the reed bird season is now open, a large number of shooters gathered at the regular trap shoot of the Annapolis Gun Club.

The weather conditions were favorable, with the exception that the south-west wind made the birds fly low, and resulted in difficult shooting. The club is continually growing in membership, two or three having joined yesterday.

The scores:

	Shot at.	Broke.
Wagner	120	75
Hunter	100	65
Farham	95	65
Geyer	85	40
Wilkins	85	40
M. Taylor	65	50
Coleman	65	45
Shoup	65	45
Cox	60	35
Bruce	60	35
Herring	55	45
George	50	35
Dr. Taylor	50	25
Wolfe	45	25
Parsons	45	25
Jones	40	25
Wills	40	25
Dutton	40	25
Marlin	40	25
Beane	35	25
Brown	30	25
McClanahan	30	15
Wills	25	15
Mather	20	10
Stein	10	3

Class A.

Brown, 15 yards, first.....	19 out of 20
M. Taylor, 21 yards, second.....	15 out of 20
Coleman, 21 yards, third.....	15 out of 20

Class B.

Nitro, 22 yards, first.....	15 out of 20
S. Wilson, 22 yards, second.....	14 out of 20
Wills, 22 yards, third.....	13 out of 20

Class C.

Cox, 17 yards, first.....	15 out of 20
Hawes, 18 yards, second, tied.....	14 out of 20
George, 20 yards, second, tied.....	14 out of 20
Bruce, 18 yards, third.....	13 out of 20

PAPKE KNOCKS OUT MARTIN IN THIRD

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 14.—Bill Papke, of Peoria, Ill., dropped Terry Martin, the much touted Philadelphia middleweight, for the full count in the third round here tonight at the National Athletic Club.

Martin took a count of nine from a right-hand punch on the jaw in the second round and went down from a similar swing in the first minute of the third round. Papke was relentless, and as soon as Martin struggled to his feet he rained a shower of blows on the Philadelphia. One of these connected with the right spot, and Martin went sprawling on his back for the ten. The bout was too one-sided to be interesting.

Papke is a rugged, sturdy fighter, and has a knock-out punch in either hand. He knows little of the scientific end of the game, and his judgment of distance is execrable. Ordinarily, Martin is a clever, evasive boxer, but he could not sidestep any of the Western middleweight's bull dog rushes. He simply had to take his medicine, and the result was not unexpected. Papke will get plenty of work here, as his bing-bang style pleased the Philadelphia crowd.

EASTERN ATHLETICS TAKE LITTLE DUST FROM WESTERNERS

The Pacific Representatives Distinct Disappointment as Record-Breakers—Naval Academy Dopesters Optimistic—New York School-boys Plan Big Season

By MANHATTAN.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The great Oregon record-breaker, Dan Kelly, may be all his friends on the coast claim for him, but he certainly did not show it at the Jamestown meet.

As a matter of fact he was a distinct disappointment to the Eastern amateurs, who had heard so much of his marvelous speed. It is held that one of two things must be true: Either Kelly was out of condition or his record of 9.3.5 for the hundred is phony. When a man who claims a record of 9.3.5 is unplaced in a race where the time of the winner is 10.1.5, something surely is out of kilter. That Kelly was in pretty good shape is evident by the fact that he won the broad jump with comparative ease. No man living can cover 22 feet 11 inches in this event who is out of condition.

Kelly's poor running in the 100-yard race is not a real 9.3.5-second man, and will lead foreigners to the belief that we are manufacturing records; but the A. A. U. is not to be criticized in the matter, for the Western officials brought a trainload of Kelly's performance, and have refused to allow the time would have been equivalent to calling some of the biggest men on the coast liars.

One thing was demonstrated at Jamestown beyond a doubt. The Irish-American Athletic Club can put into the field the greatest team of athletes that ever contested in an all-round athletic contest. The wearers of the Winged Flat scored sixty-two points in the various events, nearly three times as many as their nearest competitor, the New York Athletic Club, which scored only twenty-one points.

The Chicago Athletic Association finished third, with seventeen points, while the Olympic Club, of San Francisco, scored fourteen; the Boston Athletic Association, nine, and the Multnomah A. A., of Portland, Ore., and the University of Oregon, five each. While the score shows the division of the prizes, it does not tell of the manner of winning them, for the members of the Irish-American Club scored in twelve of the sixteen events, and won nine championships.

Two new American and world's records were created during the competition, and any number of near records were shown.

In the 16-pound sprint, Ralph Rose, the California giant, who, two years ago at the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exhibition, was deposed as champion and lost his record to Wesley V. Coe, of the Boston A. A., revenged himself in great style, beating his former conqueror by more than four feet, incidentally setting a new world's record for this event, making a mark of 46 feet 6½ inches, surpassing the old record by half an inch.

John Flanagan, the genial weight lifter of the Irish-American A. C., was the other offender, his best effort in the 12-foot 3 inches in the pole vault for height will not soon be forgotten. Cooke and Allen, of the Irish-American Club, achieved this feat, tying for first, while Glover, the third man, accomplished 12 feet. Cooke ultimately won the event on the jump-off.

The Westerners did remarkably well, taking into consideration they had to make a long trip. It was clearly shown, however, that the East has the cream of the athletes of the country. In addition, the New York athletes made by far the best showing in the record-breaking line. When three men from the same club finish one, two, three in the five-mile race, as did the Irish-Americans, it is a pretty sure sign that that club is about the best there is in the country.

Football "dope" is getting to be plentiful as the time for the opening of the season begins.

Capt. Harold Parker, of the Harvard team, has been called to his men to report for practice on September 15, a week before the opening of the college term. This date was decided upon by Captain Parker and Head Coach Joshua Crane a few days ago, and not only the players but the full staff of coaches will be present on that day.

"We are going to start in our football work early," said Captain Parker, "and from the very opening we are going to get down to business. First, however, the practice will be light, and will probably be held only in the afternoon."

Those who are on the inside in regard to football affairs at the Naval Academy at Annapolis are very optimistic over the outlook for the "Middies" eleven this fall, and there is good ground for such confidence, for with nearly every man of last year's team ready to get into his place, and with a bunch of good new material, coupled with a happily arranged schedule leading up to the

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crucial test, the navy appears to have better prospects this year than it has enjoyed for several years past.

The navy's season will begin in earnest on October 2, with Western Maryland at Annapolis. Games with Maryland, Connecticut and St. John's College follow on the two succeeding Wednesday, and on October 5 Dickinson will be met.

The first important game is that with Vanderbilt University, which is scheduled for October 12. This will be the first time that the Commodores have ever played at Annapolis, and as they habitually turn out the strongest team in the South, the Middies are likely to have their hands full. On October 19 Harvard will appear for the first time on the Academy field and will give the Middies the biggest game of their home season.

After that game the others will be as follows: October 26, Lafayette; November 2, West Virginia; November 3, Swarthmore; November 16, Pennsylvania State; November 23, Virginia Polytechnic. Then the team will buckle down to preparations for the battle with the Army, and on December 1 it will be decided whether the Blue and Gold or the Black, Gold and Gray shall triumph.

Princeton is as full of fight as ever she was. "We are going after Yale this year as we never have before," said "Big Bill" Edwards, star guard of former Princeton eleven and now deputy street cleaning commissioner. "Princeton is getting mighty tired of being beaten by Yale at football and her baseball victories do not make up for football defeats." Mr. Edwards said further: "This year there is a fighting spirit at Princeton that surpasses anything I have ever seen. Every member of the football squad, every coach, every undergraduate, seems filled with the determination to win the annual football game."

Three prominent amateur billiardists in the metropolitan district—J. Ferdinand Poggenburg, Dr. A. B. Miller and J. G. Jenkins, Jr.—have been appointed a committee to draft arrangements for the proposed international amateur matches. The appointment was made by Frank J. Howell, president of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players, who will serve ex-officio upon the committee.

The committee will work out a plan, and its action will be made known at the next meeting of the association, which is to be held at the Liederkreis Club on Wednesday, October 2. At that time the formal acceptance of the French challenge for international matches will be forwarded to the Comte de Dree, president of the French organization, together with the ideas that appear most feasible to the Americans.

New York school boy athletes are looking forward to a great season.

A big meet is to be held in Celtic Park late in September, when schoolboys and twenty events the boys of the different classes will have the opportunity to test their strength and skill. It is expected by the committee in charge that 1,500 or 2,000 boys will take part in the meet.

Track and field athletics, as in the past, will be the main foundation of the physical training of the boys. Several other meets will be run directly by the league, including elementary schools, indoor and outdoor individual championships and relay championships, as well as high school championships in all classes and relay events.

During the indoor season the armories will serve the purpose of the boys for their meets, and in addition to the meets run directly by the league, the big indoor games of the Irish-American Athletic Club, the New York Athletic Club, the Fastime Athletic Club, as well as the regimental organizations, will have special events put on for the school boys, all of which will have the sanction of the league.

For the outdoor meets when spring comes Columbia Oval at Williamsbridge and Celtic Park, the Irish-American Athletic Club track, still will be available, as hitherto. The big boom in amateur track and field athletics, as exemplified by the growing army of men under the jurisdiction of the Amateur Athletic Union, is mirrored in the records of the number of point winners and competing boys in the offices of the Public Schools Athletic League.

Basketball, the indoor sport for the fall and winter months, will be more popular than ever during the coming season. While several competitions were held in the swimming events last season, no direct championships were held, and although the boys were anxious to have them, the time was too short to make any arrangements and the project finally fell through.

The success of the last shooting tournament, in which the winner received a letter of encouragement written by President Roosevelt, has made the tournament a certainty this year.

The league officials are gratified at their success and all district representatives are doing their part faithfully in the development of the big organization.

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AMERICANS HAVE CHANCE TO WIN ENGLISH DERBY

More Confident of Getting Square Deal. Foreign Sports:

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The news from the States that Clarence H. Mackay intends to try for the Derby next year is in line with what was said last week of the revival of interest among Americans in English racing by the success of Mr. Croker's Orby. It had come to be believed that it was useless for Americans to try for the great race, but now it is felt they have, there is reason to believe more American horses than ever before will be seen in the big English stakes.

It is said Sam Darling is to train for Mr. Mackay. He would find it hard to get a better one. Darling now has two Derby winners to his credit in Gallic More and Ard Patrick, and he will come as near fitting Mr. Mackay horses for winning as any man who could be found. He trains now for the Duke of Devonshire, Captain Greer (owner of Sileve Gallion), Lord Dalmeny (son of Lord Rosebery), the Earl of Londsdale, and others.

There are now in England six yearlings owned by August Belmont to be raced here in due time. These are entered in the Derby and Oaks of 1909. But in the similar and J. E. Madden have also made nominations in the Derby and Oaks of 1909.

The report of a quarrel between Danny Maher, the great American jockey, and Sol Joel, the South African diamond and golf magnate, who has been one of the most successful racing stables of the season, is without foundation. Maher, it is true, has declined to ride for Mr. Joel, but simply because his other engagements would not permit.

The remarkable shooting of the American rifle team for the Palma trophy at Altava and the comparatively poor showing of the British team has given rise to considerable comment. The Post says the score of the Americans not only easily constitutes a world's record, but for all similar contests. The general impression is that the record will stand for a long time.

Another wrestling champion has come out of Russia and is after the scalp of the great Hackenschmidt. He is Ivan Fashinski, a thirty-eight year old, and weighs 158 pounds in condition. He has won the world's championship with Hack out for three years, and is confident he can win it with Hack in. At all events he has issued a challenge to the Russian lion, which may be accepted.

Comte de Dree, of Paris, who is representing the French Amateur Billiard Association in an endeavor to bring about a great international tournament of amateur billiardists, is thoroughly satisfied with the outlook. He has received assurances sufficient to warrant the assertion that the tournament certainly will be held. Time and place have not yet been settled, but the probability is that New York will be selected as the place and next April as the time.

The sailing of the English Cricket team to America under the captaincy of Hesketh Pritchard, was an event in the cricket world. Besides the invasion of expert cricketers on the American mainland, a tour of the West Indies being planned by a team from Ireland. The team has not yet been completed, but it is understood that Sir T. C. O'Brien will be one of the party. He is in the veteran class now, but retains all of his old-time ability as a fast runner, and will doubtless be the star of the tourists from the Emerald Isle.

The South African cricket team added another notch to its stick by giving a combined eleven of South Wales a sound drubbing. The game was played at Cardiff, and the Cape cricketers scored 250 in one innings, while the Welshmen could only get 92 and 131 in two sessions. This was the twenty-seventh game for the team from the Transvaal. They won nineteen of their with but three defeats (one again All England), and five drawn.

While it is yet too early to form any definite idea as to the Olympic games next year, the number of athletes who have signified their intention of competing makes it certain that the games will be the greatest ever held. Great Britain naturally will head the list as far as the number of entrants is concerned.

Then in the order named, probably will come America, Germany, and Belgium. Sweden is already making inquiries for the accommodation of seventy competitors, and it may surprise many to learn that the Argentine Republic will be very strongly represented, especially in the pole vault. It has been suggested by several countries that there should be a road motor-cycle race, finishing in the stadium, but this would mean the holding up of traffic for a distance of several miles, and I am sure the commissioner of police would not entertain such a proposal for a moment.

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